



British Reach the Old Hindenburg Line; Haig Gains Four Miles, Enters Bapaume; Complete Triumph Near, Says Clemenceau

Long Island Newsdealers War on Hearst

Their Action Forced by Patriotic Customers, Price Not Being an Issue

"Al" Smith Stands For a Square Deal

City Officials Weaken on Plan for Revocation of Licenses

All of Long Island is now up in arms against the Hearst newspapers.

Until yesterday the strike spirit among the newsdealers was confined to Manhattan and that part of Long Island embracing Brooklyn and its immediate suburbs. Yesterday Joseph Hirsch, of Lawrence, Long Island, president of the Long Island Newsdealers' Association, and Louis Landau, secretary, issued calls for a meeting to be held to-morrow morning in Jamaica, where a vote to stop handling Hearst papers will be taken.

No question of price, as in other sections, enters into the case of the Long Island dealers. They would, they say, pay Hearst any price he might demand for his papers were it not that by so doing they would automatically put themselves out of business, so keen is the anti-Hearst feeling among the patriotic residents of Long Island.

As matters stand, they say, they have their choice of two things: To continue to handle Hearst papers and have community stores established for the sale of other newspapers, periodicals and such wares as newsdealers generally handle, or drop Hearst and retain their business. The one spells commercial death, the other commercial life and prosperity.

Other Developments

The Long Island development was the most important of yesterday.

1. The declaration of Alfred E. Smith, president of the Board of Aldermen, that he is with the newsboys and newsdealers of the greater city in their fight for a square deal from the Bureau of Licenses, and his promise to meet with and work with a committee of strikers to obtain for them that square deal. Incidentally, Mr. Smith disclaims any responsibility for the position taken by his friend, License Commissioner John F. Gilchrist, who, he says, is following the orders of Mayor Hylan.

2. Acting Park Commissioner William H. Muldoon, of Brooklyn, who cancelled the license of John Williamson to sell papers at Borough Hall, explained that he was acting under orders in so doing, and that he will cancel the license of no dealer whose refusal to sell a paper is based on the latter's "belief that it is disloyal or not a proper paper to sell." In such cases, he said, the question will have to be settled by the courts. This marks a distinct retreat from the position taken earlier that, irrespective of the dealers' wishes or opinion, he must sell Hearst papers.

3. Stiffening up of the line of resistance against Hearst among the newsboys of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Following the instructions of their counsel, Lemuel Ely Quigg, they will sell what papers they choose, irrespective of instructions from anybody, whether that person be in or out of uniform, and until an arrest is actually made. They will then proceed peacefully with the arresting officer, make verbal protest against their arrest to the officer at the desk and then with the telephone, which the police must place at their disposal, notify Mr. Quigg, 'phone number 5480 John. Arrests, however, are not expected.

4. An attempt to camouflage the situation in The Bronx through the publication in a local paper that the Harlem Newsdealers' Association had voted to resume selling all papers. The facts are that in Harlem there has been no strike. The dealers there voted approval of the action of the joint committee and to await strike orders.

Strikers' Lines Stiffened

Unquestionably the outstanding feature of the second week of the strike against Hearst is the action of the Long Island newsdealers. Unexpectedly, it has stiffened up the lines of the strikers in other sections and aroused

Teutons in American Prison Camps Oppose Return to Germany

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—German prisoners of war and others interned at Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, Georgia, do not want to be returned to Germany in exchange for Americans.

Scores of letters have been received by the War Department from the Germans in the camps asking that no agreement be made with Germany calling for their return.

Fears that they will be subjected to punishment and ill-treatment because of their capture are given as the reason for desiring to remain here. All declare their intention of seeking full American citizenship at the end of the war. The letters contain profuse praise of their treatment by prison officials.

War Department officials are at a loss to know what action to take on the appeals. In some cases the sincerity of the writers is questioned, for previous actions of the prisoners along similar lines have developed to be for the purpose of winning the good graces of the prison authorities. The sincerity of other letters, however, is not questioned.

Allies Aim To Oust Huns From Russia

Entente Announces Determination to Suppress Brest-Litovsk Treaty

(By The Associated Press)

ARCHANGEL, Russia, Thursday, Aug. 22.—An official announcement issued today by the Entente Allied governments in the northern region of Russia denied the statement recently made by Lenin and Trotsky, the Bolshevik Premier and War Minister, respectively, that Great Britain, France and the United States were enemies of Russia.

The Allied military action, the announcement added, was aimed at the expulsion of the Germans from Russian territory and the suppression by force of arms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

The statement follows:

"Lenin and Trotsky declare that the British, French and Americans who disembarked at Archangel are brigands, and they call upon the Russian proletariat to fight against them as enemies of Russia, who attacked her without a declaration of war.

"We declare to all Russian citizens for whom the welfare of Russia is dear that this is not true. The British, French and Americans at Archangel are the allies of Russia. They were invited to make a landing here by the legitimate government and with the complete and unanimous agreement on the part of the population.

"The government of the northern region is composed of members of the Constituent Assembly which was elected by the whole population of the northern border district. It comprises also representatives of the zemstvos and municipalities elected by universal suffrage.

"This government had been formed and was overturned by the illegitimate Bolshevik government before the descent of the Allies. It was formed on the initiative of the League for the Regeneration of Russia, which reunites representatives of all the political parties, recognizing the Constituent Assembly as the only rightful Russian government.

"The Allies then were called to Russia by the only legitimate and representative authority for the purpose of military action in common, aiming at the expulsion of the Germans and the complete suppression by force of arms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, traitorously signed by the Bolsheviks. But they were called on the distinctly specified condition that they must not mix themselves in the internal affairs of the government of Russia."

40,000 Captives Taken By the British Alone

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 25.—Forty-two German divisions have suffered considerable losses in the present British drive, losing 40,000 soldiers, including several hundred officers, in prisoners alone.

The capture of one officer and four gunners of an Austrian battery confirms the presence of Austro-Hungarian artillery on the Western front.

Court Holds Kaiser Liable For Lusitania

Federal Judge Dismisses Damage Suits Against the Cunard Line

Sinking Due Only To an Illegal Act

First Judicial Decision Indicates Teutons Should Pay Claims

The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, was held not liable for the loss of life and property entailed by the sinking of the Lusitania, and numerous claims against the company, aggregating millions of dollars, were dismissed by United States District Judge Julius M. Mayer in a long opinion filed late Saturday in the Admiralty Branch of the United States District Court.

His decision, contained in forty-five typewritten pages and reviewing circumstances preceding and following the torpedoing of the Lusitania, finds that the sole liability, both in a legal and moral sense, rests on the Imperial German Government.

He finds that the cause of the sinking of the liner was the illegal act of the German government, acting through its instrument, the submarine commander, and violating international law. He intimates that Germany should be made to pay the claims.

The opinion was returned in the proceeding brought by the Cunard Line, as owner of the Lusitania, to obtain an adjudication as to liability and to limit the company's liability to its interest in the vessel and her pending freight, should the court find such.

The decree is the first judicial opinion.

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Huns Crucified U.S. Sergeant, Says Worker

Salvation Army Man Tells How Ohioan Found Brother Pinioned to Door

Wounded Also Are Shot by Germans

St. Louisian Home to Describe Alleged Cruelty to Americans

Dr. P. H. Howard, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, who went to France in the uniform of the Salvation Army, has returned to the United States to recount on the lecture platform instances of bestial cruelty, to tell—with a single reservation—the story of A. C. Cole, of East Liverpool, Ohio, who found his brother crucified with German bayonets; to tell of the prowess of the American fighters and how he saw them knock out the Prussian Guards; to tell of the two-stepping French major of artillery, who could not restrain his enthusiasm when the first salvo from his battery exploded a German ammunition dump, and to tell of the unsung exploits of those stout-hearted little women known as the "battledore Marthas," the Salvation Army lassies.

The object of his lecture tour is to arouse Americans to appreciation of the vital importance of the fighting in France, on whose battlefields soldiers take no thought of the philosophic phrase "a war of ideals," but fight with glorious ferocity, oozing sweat and blood, man against beast. If anything can arouse the American people he believes.

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Foch to Continue Victory Drive Till Foe Collapses, Says Premier

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Premier Clemenceau today telegraphed the presidents of the General Councils that they could rely upon the government and Marshal Foch and his magnificent staff and the Allied military commanders to turn the present success of the Allied arms into a complete and decisive collapse of the enemy.

"The splendid victories of recent weeks," said M. Clemenceau, "in which the spirit of our Allies has so magnificently rivalled ours, have definitely settled the fortune of war. The enemy, bewildered, deceived himself as to his own strength and now is finding out that he underestimated us.

"The results achieved are the first fruits of our harvest of rewards, the highest of which will be having delivered the world from ruthless oppression and brutality.

"We hail the dawn, the first gleams of which brighten the victorious brows of the founders of the American republic and of the fathers of our Revolution. The last obstacle to the establishment of rights among men is about to disappear. The triumph is near.

"Universal cooperation toward the world's rejuvenation will attain the ideal goal for which so many generations have been striving."

Foe Facing Yankees Reported Retreating

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 25, 9 p. m.—Reports from various sources say that the Germans are withdrawing north of the Vesle owing to continued pressure along the French and British fronts.

In the Fismes district the German artillery fired in a desultory fashion Sunday and there was no infantry action except patrol engagements at a few places. Much heavy cannonading has been heard around Soissons. The Americans are endeavoring to confirm the withdrawal reports.

Nine Killed in British Air Raid on Karlsruhe

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Karlsruhe on Friday to the Frankfurt "Zeitung," a copy of which has been received here, says ten British airmen bombed Karlsruhe at 9 o'clock that morning. Most of the bombs fell in the open country, resulting in considerable damage to private dwellings. In one place nine persons were killed and six injured.

Captive Foes Are Eager for U. S. Victory

Orderly Celebrations Held in Camps After Working Hours

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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AT A BIG AMERICAN PORT IN FRANCE, Aug. 25.—If the American war developments in this port alone during the last few months could be seen by the German people through the medium of movies any remaining faith in a German victory probably would be quickly extinguished.

One small portion of the German people have seen and have lost faith in German world domination so convincingly that they have been moved to celebrate the Allied victories as foreshadowing the end of their captivity.

They are German prisoners, many of whom saw the first American contingents arrive more than a year ago. By stages they have helped unload the American locomotives, freight cars, steel rails, other huge machinery and supplies for America's line communications.

They have seen a constant stream of every description of war materials arrive in the harbor almost daily despite their faith in the German U-boats. But their faith in the German armies remained until the news began to reach them of the turning point in the war brought about by the Second Battle of the Marne. Then their faith faded completely. They began to realize that what they had seen in this port was beginning to have its effect on the issue of the war, and this port is only one of several on the French seaboard where Americans are arriving in France.

The majority of the prisoners are of more than ordinary physique and intelligence. They are well treated, are paid for their labor, housed in clean barracks, well fed and supplied with all the war news.

Orderly celebrations over what they believe to be the approaching end of the war, even with an Allied victory, are frequently held in the barracks after working hours. The main feature of the celebrations is the speeches, in which hope is expressed that the Allied successes will continue steadily until the German people see the hopelessness of a war of conquest, of pan-Germanism, junkerdom and militarism generally.

Many of the prisoners have saved considerable sums of money, which they are anxious to use to start up in business in Germany again after the war.

One under officer demanded to be allowed ostensibly to escape into the German lines, where he could tell the truth about the American preparation and determination. Though his sincerity was unquestioned, he was decidedly a Bolshevik game, which the Allies now have no need to play.

Germans Launch Heavy Blows to Halt Mangin

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, Aug. 25 (1 P. M.).—The Germans today are launching heavy counter attacks along the front on the Oise and Ailette rivers.

The Teutons are trying to stem the advance of General Mangin's army, which is menacing the German positions on the Chemin des Dames.

English Smash Ahead to Fringes Of Bullecourt

Germans' Spring Positions Gained in Terrific Thrust, Albert-Bapaume Road Being Stormed Over Its Entire Length

17,000 Prisoners Taken So Far By Haig's Third and Fourth Armies

Many More Towns and Soldiers Captured; Mangin Pushes Ahead Along Oise; Austro-Hungarian Infantry on Western Battle Line

August 26, 2:30 A. M.

The British yesterday continued their sweeping advance north of the Somme, pushing forward along an eighteen-mile front from Croisilles to Bray, to a depth of four miles at some points. They reached the Hindenburg line southeast of Arras, entered Bapaume and captured many towns and great numbers of prisoners.

Driving forward for their greatest gains along the Thiepval Ridge, Haig's armies stormed their way across the entire length of the Albert-Bapaume road. The enemy fell back rapidly and in confusion, parts of divisions being identified long distances apart. British cavalry is now operating in advance of the infantry here.

On the north British outposts pushed their way into the village of Bullecourt, which lies on the famous Hindenburg line, southeast of Croisilles. In the center British patrols entered Bapaume. On the right of the active line Australian forces fought their way eastward from Bray.

Villages occupied by the British include Mametz, Martinpuich, Le Sars, Le Barque, Favreuil, Mory, Pozières, Eaucourt l'Abbaye, Contalmaison, Courcellette and Warlencourt-Eaucourt. East of Albert they wrested High and Mametz Woods from the foe.

Seventeen thousand Germans have been taken prisoner by the British Third and Fourth armies since the beginning of their new drive, on August 21, Field Marshal Haig announced. This did not include yesterday's captures. General Mangin's French Tenth Army alone has captured 13,000 prisoners and 300 guns in the advance toward Noyon, it was learned.

Austro-Hungarian infantry units have appeared on the Western front, several of them falling prisoner to French patrols east of the Meuse and in the Woevre, the War Office in Paris announced.

The French north of Soissons made another gain in the region of Bagneux, driving further eastward into the enemy's flank of the Vesle. The Germans launched strong counter attacks in this sector to stem Mangin's advance, but all broke down.

Ludendorff Is Being Outflanked; Americans Are Likely to Turn Tide

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Reconnoitring patrols of British troops are entering Bapaume. It is reported that British outposts have reached the fringe of Bullecourt, seven miles northeast of Bapaume, and captured High Wood, east of Albert.

A week of continuous Allied success closed gloriously Saturday, when the British stormed no fewer than fifteen important strongholds. A semi-official statement from Paris emphasizes that the whole interest Saturday centred on the British front, where gains of ground of the most important tactical value had been achieved, especially in the direction of Bapaume.

The significant part of the success is that the Americans west of Fismes and south of the Vesle have been lately assigned to the task of hammering the German communications in the north of the Aisne district.

They have been steadily reinforced all the time, and if their present movement develops it is likely to have serious consequences for the Germans, whom General Mangin and Humbert are outflanking. While Ludendorff deems it prudent to retire from this region, his decision to withdraw to the 1917 line may be hastened by the ground of the most important tactical value.

Never before, not even during the

Germans, in Confusion, Lose Rich Stores in Rapid British Advance

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 25.—10 P. M.—On some parts of the northern battlefield the British have reached points a thousand yards from the old Hindenburg line, which seems strongly held.

In addition to crossing the Albert-Bapaume Road at many places, the British have made progress southward for a considerable distance, with the cavalry operating in front of the infantry.

